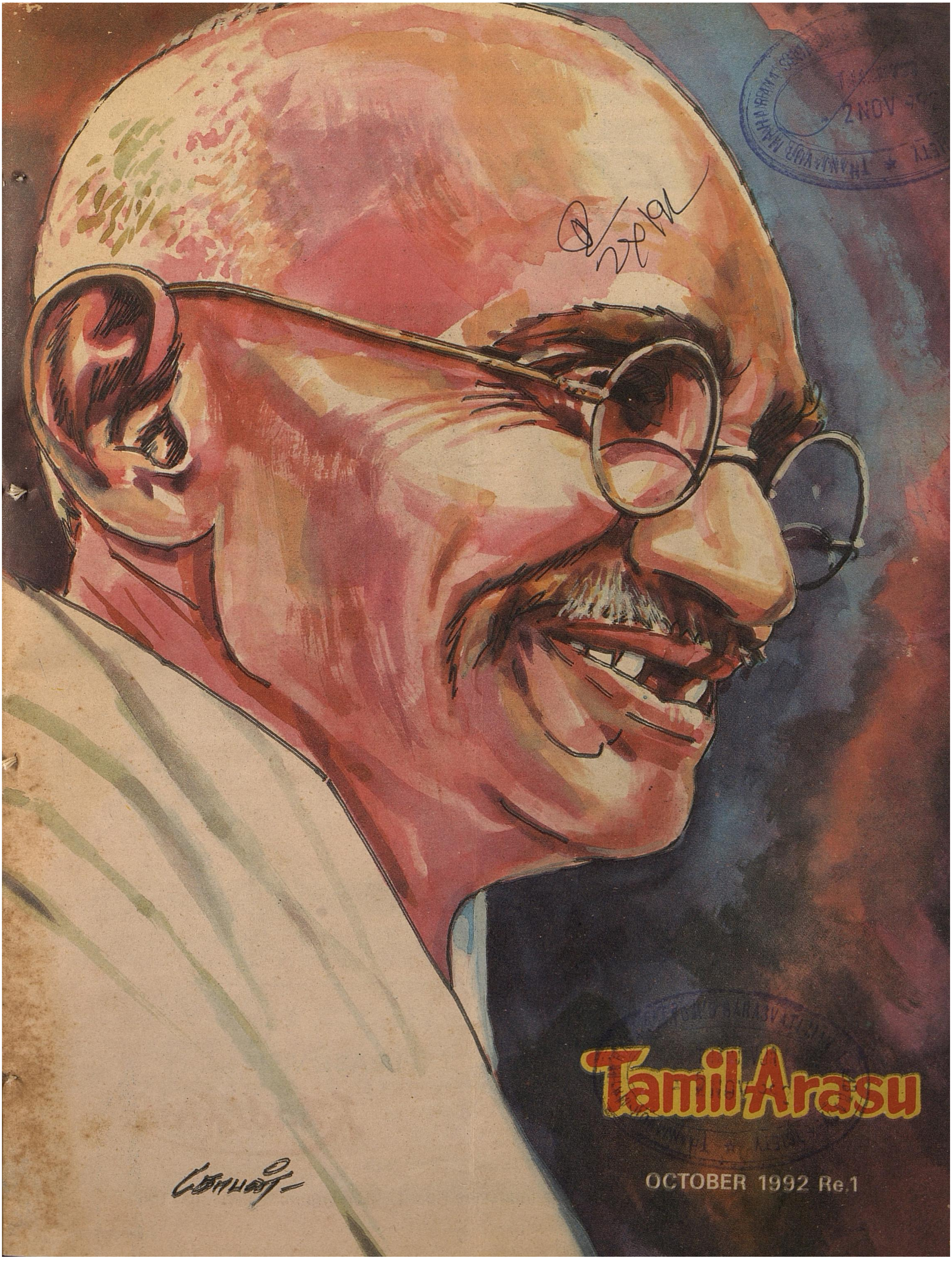

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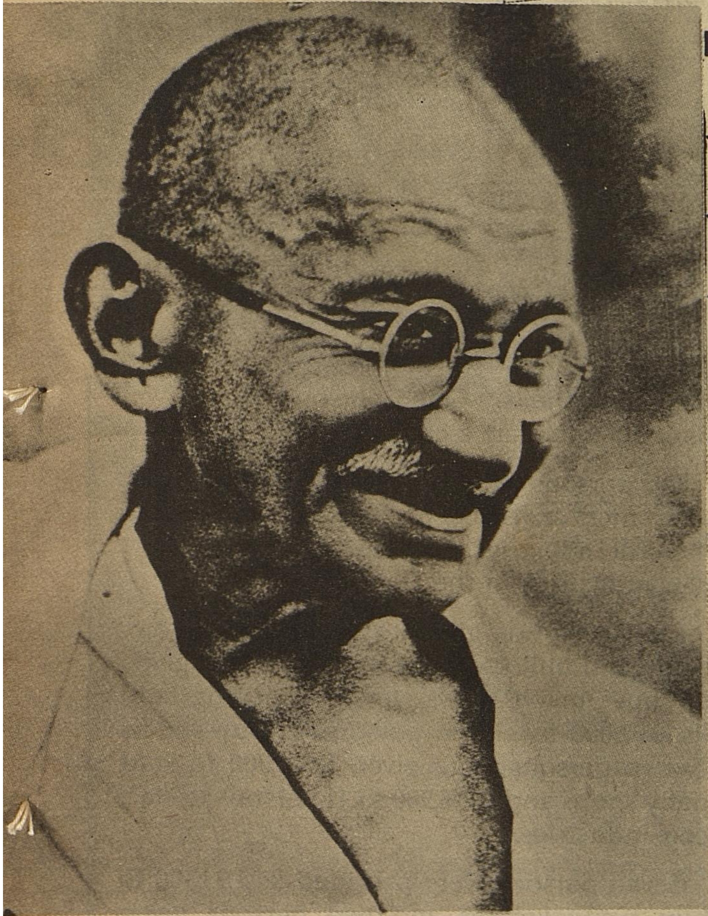

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TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2023

Purattasi - Iypasi

OCTOBER - 1992

THE CHIEF MINISTER DISTRIBUTED BENEFITS TO 484 BENEFICIARIES FROM PUDUKKOTTAI

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr. J. Jayalalitha distributed benefits amounting to Rs.1,02,14,464 to 484 persons of Pudukkottai District under various Government Welfare schemes on 21st September, 1992. The beneficiaries were brought to the city at Government's expense.

Under the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar marriage assistance scheme Rs.1,85,000 financial assistance was provided to 37 women. Five women were given financial assistance under the inter-caste marriage assistance scheme. Two sewing machines, 9 iron boxes, 5 tricycles to handicapped persons, 5 barber kits were given to various beneficiaries. Under the financial assistance scheme for daughters of widows, 5 women were given financial assistance. Rs.81,500 was given to 3 persons for making handicrafts using sea shells. One person was given Rs.4,36,000 to start a crusher unit.

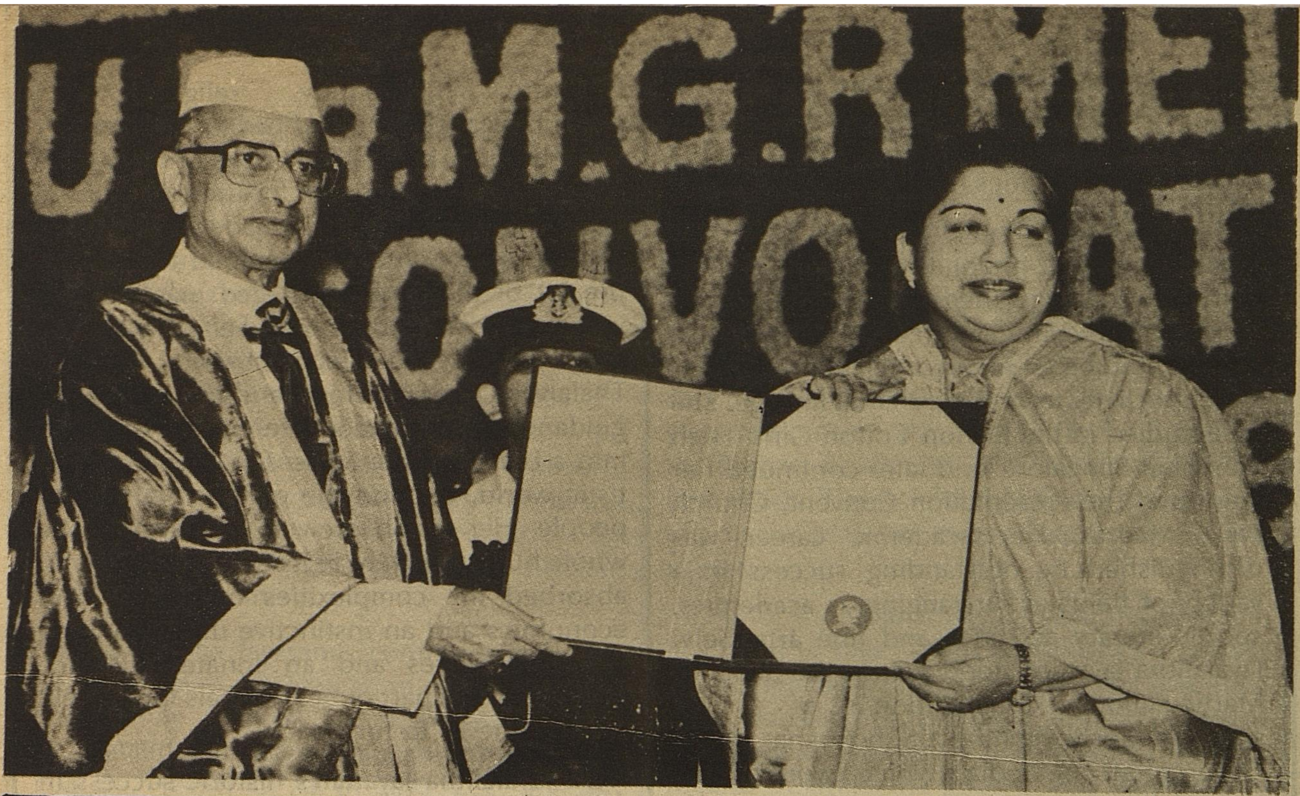
Ten persons were provided with a financial assistance of Rs.6,66,681 through the Department of Industries and Commerce to start new industries in the District.

Rs.2,72,000 was given to 32 persons to buy cattle and bullock carts. Rs.2,66,000 was given to buy milch cows to 38 persons and Rs.16,92,000 to eleven persons to buy sheep. Twelve persons were given Rs.40,000 to start petty shops and Rs.16,500 to 11 persons to start coir industries.

Seven persons were provided Rs.2,93,500 to buy autorickshaws and two persons given Rs.4,37,000 to buy tractors. Three persons were given Rs.12,95,000 to buy lorries and Rs.31,26,000 to 29 persons to buy machines for polishing artificial diamonds. Under the arivoli scheme, Rs.12,700 was given to 9 women to buy bicycles.

Sixty four persons were given house site pattas and 13 persons land pattas. Rs. one lakh was given to 25 economically backward persons. Sixty one persons were provided with loans amounting to Rs.2,53,500.

The beneficiaries included 285 women. Nineteen artists were given financial assistance for the year 1990-91. Rs.65,000 was given to 13 Karnataka Tamils.



THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, MADRAS

Citation

conferment of Doctor of Science (Honoris-causa) on

Dr. J. JAYALALITHA,
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

on the occasion of
the Second Convocation held on
29th September, 1992
Presented by
Dr. B.P. RAJAN
Vice-Chancellor

Mr. Chancellor,

It is my honour and proud privilege to present to you on this happy occasion, Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram, for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science, "Honoris Causa".

Rightly hailed by the adoring people of our State, as their "Puratchi Thalaivi", Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has truly ushered in an Era of Revolution, in the State of Tamil Nadu, ever since she assumed office as the Chief Minister, following the foot steps of Anna and her mentor, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR. An outstanding artiste, and a doyen of fine arts, she has proved herself to be an able administrator, a keen champion of the cause of the poor and the downtrodden, a symbol of emancipation of women and above all, one of the most popular leaders of our times.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram is a rare personality, with a noble mind and a warmth and generosity of heart, a keen insight and a broad vision, qualities that have endeared her to the masses.

Born on the 24th of February, 1948, in a culturally distinguished family in Mysore, Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram grew up as a sensitive child, imbibing an innate intelligence and artistic proclivity from her parental lineage. She first studied in the Bishop Cotton Girls' High School at Bangalore, and later continued her studies at the Presentation Convent, Church Park, Madras. Her academic career was distinguished by outstanding success in a variety of fields as far ranging as academics, sports, literary activities and fine arts. Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram stood first in the School's Marticulation Examination of 1964, simultaneously winning a Scholarship of the Government of India, which would have helped her to pursue a career in Literature and Law, as she very much desired.

But her destiny took her in a different direction. She was denied a higher education and compelled to assume the onerous responsibility of supporting her family, even at the tender age of sixteen, and so Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram entered the Film World.

That was a turning point in her life and career. She came from a conventional background, and had received training in traditional art forms, but her entry into the modern cinema industry took her to a totally different world which ultimately changed her outlook on life, and prepared her for a career in public life, based on a secure foundation of hard work, strict discipline and genuine concern for the poor.

Though she has come a long way in her life and career, the road she traversed has not been a pathway strewn with roses. There were innumerable thorns all along the way. The formidable obstacles that she had to surmount, and the various vicissitudes that she had to cope with only strengthened her grit and determination. Her innate sense of retrospection taught her to set values for herself, which would shape her future life. She immersed herself in her hobby of reading. Always a voracious reader, she devoured books on literature, philosophy, religion and metaphysics. That helped her to improve her sensitivity, to have a better vision of reality and to develop a concern for the cause of the poor. That also made her a leader, with a practical sense of values, determined to improve the lot of the underprivileged masses. At a very impressionable age, Selvi Jayalalitha Jayaram came into contact with Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.Ramachandran. Under his guidance, a sensitive artiste was transformed into a Leader of the Masses. A Star of the artistic world, became the guiding star of the people. Her vision grew to encompass the whole human society, in its entirety. Her mind absorbed the complexities of politics and economics and an instinctive understanding of social forces and an innate brilliance helped her to chart out clear goals for herself. She was never to turn back.

Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram's historic success in the General Elections of 1991 has been unprecedented and confirmed her status as a most outstanding and distinguished leader of the times. This was achieved by the sheer force of her dynamic personality and her leadership qualities. People in all walks of life saw in her a true champion of their rights, the harbinger of their hopes, and reposed their trust in her ability to steer the ship of the State through stormy waters with success.

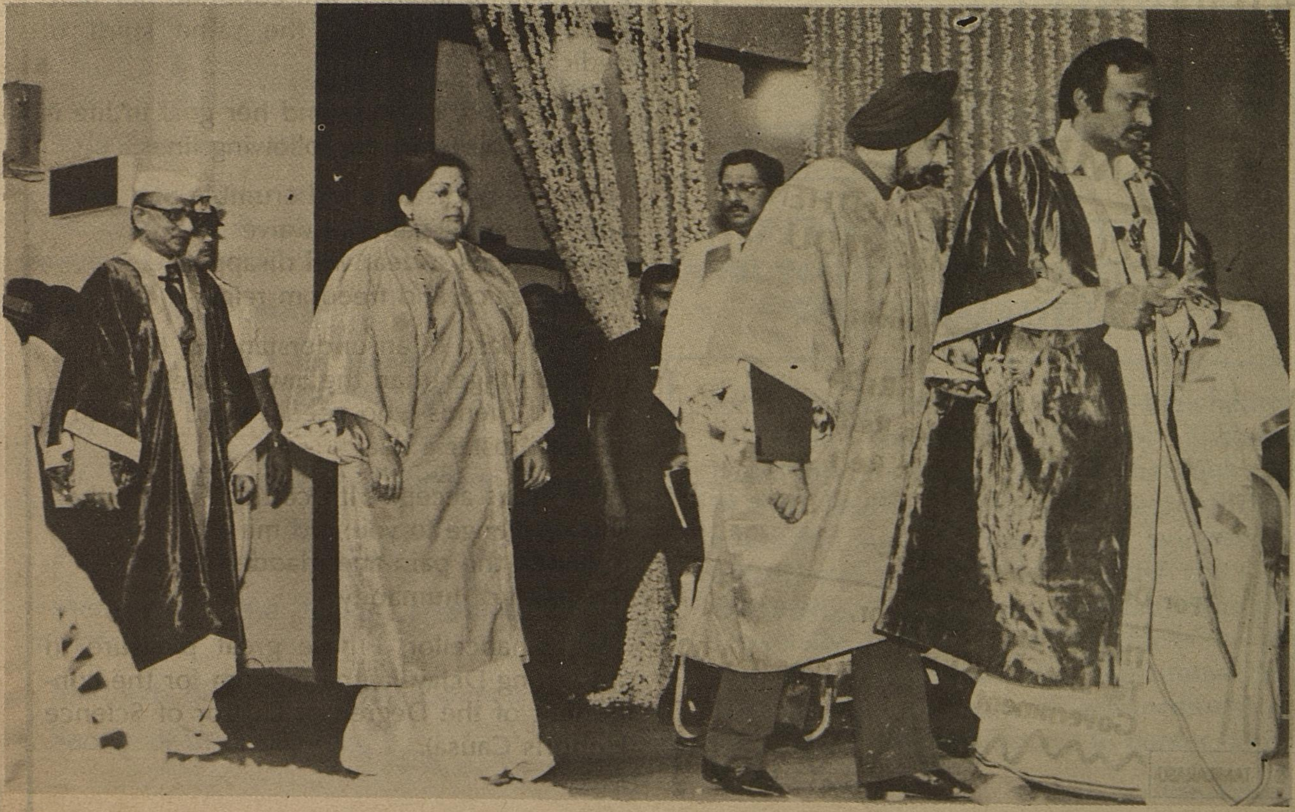
Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has not been content merely to win the elections. For her it was the beginning of a long process of endeavour to achieve all round progress for Tamil Nadu, the beginning of a series of efforts to transform our society into a forward looking one. With a clear conception of economic and social goals that have to be reached, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram proceeded to discharge the responsibilities of her office with firm conviction in her ideals and full determination to perform the tasks expected of her with deep devotion to duty.

During the 15 months period of her tenure, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has displayed a natural talent for administration. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has been able to achieve a stupendous degree of success, in the implementation of many reforms for the all round progress and development of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Agriculture, Industry, Education, Social Welfare, Women's Welfare, Art and Culture are the many fields of activity that have received Dr. Jayalalitha Jayaram's personal attention. And the State of Tamil Nadu can justifiably be proud of the remarkable progress achieved in these fields. As a firm supporter of the upliftment of women, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has given top priority to the programmes for Women's Welfare. Her determination to wipe out poverty has given shape to many poverty alleviation programmes, and their successful implementation has earned recognition for the State of Tamil Nadu as a front ranking State in the Country.

Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's contribution to the fields of Medical Education, Public Health and Family Welfare are very well known. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has subscribed to the goal of "Health for All by 2000 A.D.". She has declared that health and medical care are the basic right of each and every citizen and that no one should be denied this by reason of poverty. It has long been the practice to confine improvements and provision of facilities to Government Hospitals in urban areas. Realising the need to improve the District and Taluk Hospitals, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has initiated many measures, the thrust of which is to provide equipment, personnel, drugs and other facilities to hospitals in the rural areas, so that the poor may benefit. New equipment which used to be found only in the best of the urban hospitals have now been distributed to the rural based hospitals. Specialised services, accident trauma services, emergency services, air-conditioned operation theatres, steam laundries, etc., are today available in the District headquarters hospitals, thanks to her efforts. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram is continuing to implement these programmes with vigour.

One of the visions of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has been to take health and medical care to every individual citizen in the State. She has been consistently planning and implementing several innovative programmes, in this regard. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram was the sole inspiration behind the innovative comprehensive health check-up scheme, rightly named after her, wherein health check-up camps are organised throughout the State and every individual citizen is completely checked for ailments free of charge, and proper attention is taken to refer the cases to specialised hospitals for a thorough diagnosis and treat-



ment. More than 51 lakh persons have been screened and examined in this manner and specialised facilities are being accorded to more than 11 lakh people.

The welfare of women has always been one of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's main concerns. She bestowed keen attention on family welfare programmes soon after her assumption of Office. Her Government raised the target to be achieved for the year 1992-93 and we are sure this target would be achieved. Health care standards are continually being upgraded and provisional medical skills are being improved, so that better facilities can be made available to the poor people. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has also encouraged private hospitals to come up with improved facilities, and has been successful in mobilising their help in providing medical facilities to the poor.

Equally concerned with the health of children, Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has given top priority to the maternal and child health services, covering the vulnerable cross sections of our society, that is, women and the children below 16 years of age. Tamil Nadu today stands in the forefront among the states in the country, in the implementation of the immunization programme, school health programme and nutritious health programme.

Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram is a multi-lingual personality with proficiency in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi and a fair knowledge of Malayalam. She is a symbol of national unity and integration. At the same time, her Government has made the study of the Tamil language compulsory in all the Schools of the State, which is a testimony of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's abiding love for the Tamil language and her unfailing interest in its development.

In recognition of Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's many-sided achievements, the University of Madras recently conferred upon her the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

Life is not measured by time alone, but by accomplishments. Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram's achievements are historic and are a tribute to the great qualities of leadership that she possesses, and yet Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram has always been a humble person. She has shunned awards and honours. Indeed, it took a lot of persuasion to make her agree to our request to accept the honour being conferred upon her today. We have no doubt that Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram will continue her hard work and mission in the same spirit of dedication.

Her period in office and her goal in life is aptly described in the following lines:

The walls of distrust will crumble and fall
The tide of despair will waive
And cautions of fear will disappear
When Justice and freedom reign,

The clasp of an understanding hand
Is stronger than the jaws of steel
And friends who need a word in need
Can foster a deal

Then let us accept with courage and faith
This challenge to you and me
To lessen the pain and gladden again
The heart of humanity.

Mr. Chancellor, I have great pleasure in presenting Dr.Jayalalitha Jayaram for the conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa).

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

CONVOCATION ADDRESS BY

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU PURATCHI THALAIVI DR. J. JAYALALITHA

Your Excellency Dr. Bhishma Narain Singh,

The Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University,

Thiru S. Muthusamy,

Hon'ble Minister for Health, the Government of Tamil Nadu and Pro-Chancellor of the University,

Dr. B.P. Rajan, Vice-Chancellor of the University,

Professor (Dr.) J.S. Bajaj,

Member of the Union Planning Commission,

Members of the Governing Council and

Senate of the University,

Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu,

Distinguished Guests,

Members of the faculty,

Dear Doctors and Graduates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I deem it an honour to be invited to deliver the Convocation Address of the Medical University named after my mentor, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. By accepting your invitation, I have availed myself of yet another opportunity to pay homage to the memory of that legend, Dr. M.G.R. Dr. M.G.R. had a vision that transcended time, a mind that comprehended realities in their totality and a heart that reached out to all who needed his help. He foresaw that the development of human resources was fundamental to human happiness and chose the field of education for his special attention. He gave the children of Tamil Nadu the Puratchi Thalaivar Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme that took care of their healthy growth. He saw that higher education was the key to the progress of Society and took steps to establish the Tamil University, the Mother Therase Women's University and the Medical University. He thus laid a secure foundation our a movement towards the educational advancement of Tamil Nadu which is bound to confer lasting

benefits upon the children and young people of our State.

The great philanthropist John D. Rockefeller once wrote:

"The best philosophy is the help that does the most good and the least harm, the help that nourishes civilisation at its very root, that most widely disseminates health, righteousness and happiness, that is not what is called charity. It is the investment of effort or time or money... to expand and develop the resources at hand and give an opportunity for progressive and healthful labour where it did not exist before. The fundamental thing in all help is education".

Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. and John D.Rockefeller obviously shared the same goals and the same vision. My joy is all the greater because, through the instrumentality of this University, we have been able to realise something of the vision of Dr. M.G.R.

The establishment of this Medical University also fulfils the crying need for upgrading the quality of medical education. Expert opinion all over the world strongly emphasises the need for setting up a Medical University, which would help to improve the standards of medical education and to evolve a medical curriculum that would be relevant to the health needs of the community. There is also the experience of Agricultural Universities which have played a leading part in the Green Revolution of our country. The Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was established in Tamil Nadu, based on the recommendations of a Committee which the State Government set up in 1982.

The Medical University is primarily a University but with a special purpose. The University is the key knowledge institution of modern society. It is the producer of much of the theoretical knowledge which our society increasingly uses. It is the home territory of the intelligentsia who constitute a vital segment of our society. It is a formidable instrument of preservation and renewal of professional knowledge, expertise and experience. It is the commanding institution of a system that educates directly or indirectly the elite of the society, enabling the transference of the people to a higher level of absorption of science and technology.

In a sense, the University is the **"Expression of an age"**, to use the words of Mr. Abraham Flexaner. It is the repository of all successive scientific and technological achievements, which are embodied in theoretical and practical knowledge, the main beneficiaries being the students. Today, Universities all over the world, are seen as institutions that could make a direct and powerful contribution to economic growth, physical and mental health and social justice.

The major advances in human thought have taken place through work in the Universities. The Universities have been the homes of new research, new findings, new discoveries in various Sciences and in various branches of Science, and impressive advances in Science have had their roots mainly in the Universities.

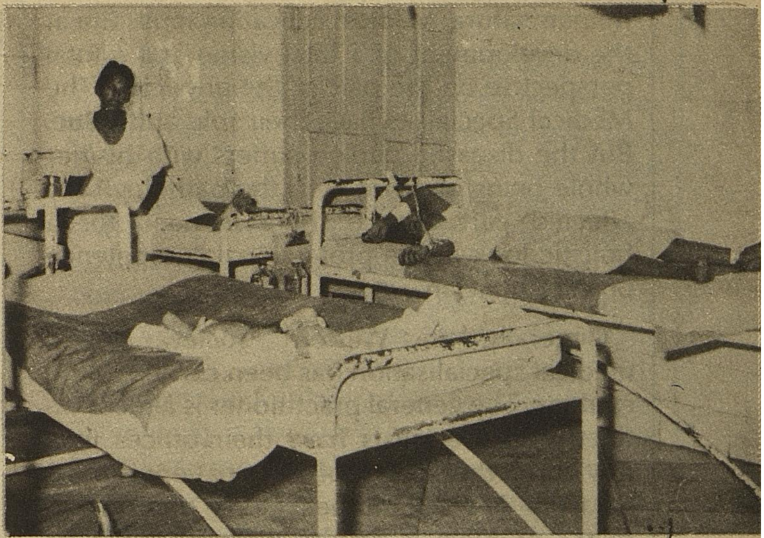
At the same time, the objective of a University is not merely to teach or to impart information or to equip the student with knowledge and skills of a specialised nature, that will enable him/her to fit himself/herself into the complicated pattern of living. No doubt, these are all necessary ingredients of an educational system that has to be devised to suit the changing needs of the population. But the fact remains that, in my opinion, the University must still concern itself with human considerations, upholding the basic human values. A student of a University does not merely learn a subject. He/she becomes someone by being exposed in the most impressionable period of his/her life to uplifting and elevating values which act as a catalyst to transform himself/herself into a highly developed being through a process of clash of mind with mind, inter-change of ideas and growth of knowledge of human nature. The University should be a fellowship of spirits, a society of seekers of truth who believe that

there are things in life of vastly greater importance than the mere acquisition of material goods and comfort, necessary though they are in the current context of living. It should help the student to pursue ideals in an objective and unbiased manner and to acquire a large vision, a warm and generous heart and a deep desire to eliminate the ills of the world.

A Medical University stands in a unique position. Here we are concerned with the business of creating physicians and surgeons. These young crusaders are given the responsibility for providing the needed services to society in its fight against physical and mental ills. The amazing advances in Medical Sciences have made it necessary for a student of medicine to grapple with an ever growing volume of knowledge and information. As knowledge increases with its inevitable concomitant of specialisation, it has become necessary for the medical student to focus sharper and sharper attention upon a smaller and smaller area. Physicians and surgeons have to constantly improve their knowledge, widen their understanding, sharpen their diagnostic skills and provide for the appropriate treatment of the affected person. Western Medical Sciences have made outstanding progress, especially in the later half of the century.

Advances in Biology and Bio-Chemistry and development in micro surgery have now made it possible for the Surgeon to insert his scalpel into the heart and brain, regions that until recenly, were held to be sacred and inviolable. Transplantation of internal organs and replacement of human organs with artificial parts will become common place in the coming years. Progress in Pharmacology has reached a stage where it is possible to control memory, thought and desire by means of drugs.

These advances of modern medicine have greatly affected the entire human community, and continue to have a stupendous impact upon it. This impact of Medical Science upon man will grow in future. As the power of Medical Science to control life increases, the way the Physician used his/her skills becomes the vital question of great concern to us. Medical Science has been able to make great



strides forward because of its new and effective methods of examining diseases. Science has given the methodology. Medical Science has used it to discover new facts and conditions concerning the human body. The accumulated information has provided new ways of diagnosing the diseases and curing them. The Scientific approach in the field of medicine has led the physician to regard human life as something purely material. The more deeply the physician involves himself/herself in the methodology of Medical Science, the more he/she is inclined to treat the human being as a mere physical entity. The physician may be in full possession of medical knowledge and information, but that may not necessarily give him/her medical wisdom.

T.S. Eliot echoed this feeling when he said:

Where is the wisdom we have lost in Knowledge?

Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

Medicine requires the cool rational basis of science. It must also manifest ward humane sentiments. There must be a capacity to regard the life of any human being as something unique and special. The physician must have a mental posture or attitude that venerates inter personal communication. He/she must be a coolheaded technician as well as a warm, compassionate and concerned friend. The medical profession must build up its competence on the basis of a holistic spirit and a clear insight into the essence of life and

human nature. Medical Ecucation must aim at the development of a total vision and a total perspective on the part of the physician. The Medical Specialists have their role and value. But the diseased person suffers with his/her whole being and not with the pathologically affected part. Hence there is need for a holistic look at the professional competence of the physician.

Generally, in Western society, today, medical specialisation has been carried to the extreme. The general practitioner is almost extinct. The specialists have their offices in a row under the same roof and a patient is passed from one to another. Quite often a patient's problem is how to discover which of the specialists he/she ought to consult first. The patient has no general practitioner who makes a diagnosis for him/her. In my opinion, particularly in a country like India, the General practitioner's services continue to be needed from the first to the last because, unlike the specialists, he has the knowledge of the patient and of his/her environment. Unless the specialist acts in the light of the knowledge that only the general practitioner can supply, he will be using his skills blindly and may in fact, function more harmfully than beneficially.

It is in this context that the concept of holistic medicine becomes vastly important. Sir William Oslar, the brilliant Canadian Physician and Medical Historian said that, **"the outcome of Tuberculosis had more to do with.what went on in the patient's mind than what went on in his lungs".**

Hippocrates said similarly that **"he would rather know what sort of patient had a disease than what sort of disease a patient had".** The "Person", is, therefore, vastly important in diagnosis and cure. In the field of cancer research, it is quite often being demonstrated that patients who react to the diagnosis with a fighting spirit, survive better than those who respond with stoic acceptance or feelings of helplessness.

A medical practitioner would do well to appreciate the growing volume of evidence in favour of looking at the patient before the disease. This means that he/she must cultivate an active interest in the patient. The medical practioner must come to know the patient very closely. The practitioner must respond to the patient's needs and the patient's fears or expectations, more warmly. I have known Doctors who erect thicker barriers than stone walls between themselves and their patients, in the name of science and objectivity. Quite often their ice-coldness serves to aggravate the disease rather than cure it. The hippocratic Oath underlines the need to accept the patient as more important than the disease. It says:

"The regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of patients according to my ability and judgement and not for their hurt or for any wrong".

The meaning of this oath must be expanded to take into account the need to understand the totality of the needs of the patient and to cater to them.

The Great Saint Thiruvalluvar defines the role of the Physician in the clearest manner possible:

"நோய்நாடி நோய்முதல் நாடி அதுதணிக்கும்
வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செயல்"

"Let the physician enquire into the nature of the disease, its cause and its cure and treat it correctly in accordance with the rules of medicine".

Underlying the statement is the authentic philosophy of the indispensability of a warm and humane relationship between the patient and the physician, which should govern the conduct and practice of a physician throughout his/her life.

I am convinced that the goal of medical education today, should be to produce physicians and surgeons who, with all their specialisation and professional competence, should ultimately think in terms of providing total medical care to the patients who come under their charge. The next step from this, is the understanding of the role of such a physician, in the context of the needs of the community. I am clear that the aim of medical education, should be to produce practitioners who must have the capability to provide comprehensive health care to the entire community. Health care should be curative, promotive, preventive and rehabilitative.

What we may require today is the basic doctor, who would be a primary contact physician at the community level, providing early attention and diagnosis and who could manage the common illnesses encountered by him/her. Today's medical students are exposed to specialities, and many of them complete their academic course without a significant understanding of the general health or medical needs of the community. In countries like China and Japan, the physician is increasingly put through oriental medical disciplines so that he/she becomes a better community health doctor.

In our own country, we have an impressive record in our ancient medical practice, which emphasised an integrated approach to the treatment of the body, the mind and the spirit of the diseased person, in dealing with his/her problems. I would urge the Medical University to undertake research into this aspect, and try and see how at least an understanding of the essential principles of such an integrated outlook, can be imparted to our medical students.

The need of the hour today in our country, is Primary Health Care. Health Care must be made available at the door steps of the people who need it, especially in the rural areas. For long, specialised medical and health care has been centering around the cities, serving 20% of the population. It is time we bestowed the same care and attention on the people in the villages. **The UN Declaration of "Health For All By 2000 AD"**, is not merely a medical target. It is a social target. It has tremendous economic implications. Strengthening of Primary Health Care is the only way by which we can reach this target.

We have laid the basis or foundation, with our Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. We are extending health and medical facilities to the rural population living in the smallest and remotest of habitations. We have recently conducted free health check up camps covering the entire population of Tamil Nadu. We treated more than 51 lakh beneficiaries in about 9100 camps. The whole programme created a great awakening among the people, since medical and health care facilities were taken literally to their door steps.

At the same time, the medical and health needs of a growing population are enormous. While the rich who can afford to pay, have helped in the development of specialised medical care centres throughout the country, and these centres have come to offer highly advanced and specialised diagnostic and curative facilities, the poor, particularly, in the rural areas, who constitute the majority of the population, and who can ill-afford costly diagnostic and curative facilities, still have to depend upon the Government hospitals. The State Government is doing its very best to improve the facilities available in the Government hospitals. At the same time, it is necessary to supplement the efforts of the Government, with assistance from the Private Sector. I have seen the impressive growth of advanced medical centres in the past few years, in the Private Sector. New hospitals, new diagnostic instruments, a new generation of specialists, new comforts and luxuries, all at a price, have become common place. There is a commercial consideration in all these. But a few dedicated doctors in some private hospitals, still give the best of their time and attention to the poor and the needy, not with an attitude of charity but in a spirit of service. These glowing examples of noble and selfless physicians and surgeons, though very small in number, light up the path of medicine which some of you have chosen to tread on. As you move up in your professional life, i would request you to look upon service to the poor and the needy, as the most important goal of your life. I can tell you that, by sharing your knowledge and experience, by extending your service to the poor and the really needy, you will be giving the best of yourself and will earn the gratitude and admiration of all. There is as much pleasure in giving as in seeking, especially where the health of a person and that too, a poor person is involved. There can be no distinction between the rich and the poor, when it is a question of ill health. The suffering people need your help, irrespective of class or social distinctions, or economic status. Hence, I appeal to the social wisdom of every one of you, to utilise your professional knowledge and skills, to help in the medical and health care of your poor people. Our

Sacred Lore has always emphasised that **Service to humanity is service to God.** Our doctors can and ought to be in the forefront in this regard.

The long felt need of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, of course, is a well eqiupped campus with suitable buildings. The Vice Chancellor Dr. B.P. Rajan discussed the matter with me, emphasizing its urgency. He has suggested that it would be desirable to construct at least the administrative block and the library building of the University, in the heart of the city. I am happy to announce that the Government will make available lands, in the King Institute Campus in Guindy, for locating the administrative block and library of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University. I hope that this will be the first step towards the establishment of a full fledged campus for the University, in the near future.

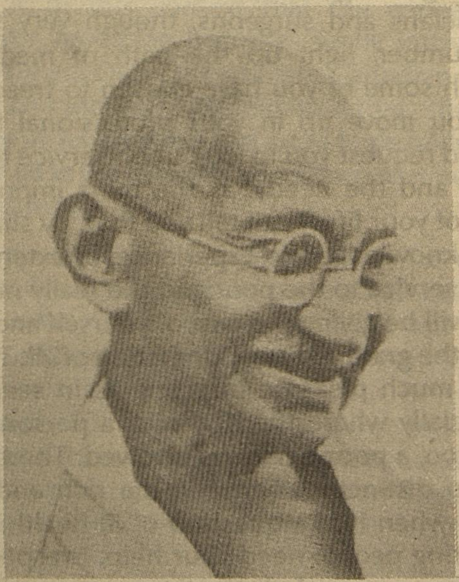
I congratulate all the graduates and the prize winners of the University, I request you to remember that it is a privilege to be in the medical profession today. I beseech you to be conscious of the fact that a poor society is bearing the heavy economic burden of providing medical education to you, in the hope that you will repay something of this social debt through dedicated and selfless service to the people who desperately need your services.

I am grateful to the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University for conferring on me the Degree of Doctor of Science.

Thank you.

(Second Convocation address of the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical Unitersity delivered by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Madras University Centenary Hall on 29th September, 1992).

LOVE OF TAMIL.



"I hope that the love of Tamil lovers will prove lasting and stand the severest strain. The superficial knowledge that I have of Tamil has enabled me to appreciate the beauty and the richness of the language. To neglect it would appear to me to be criminal."

"No other Indians can equal the performance of the Tamils in this fight. It therefore occured to me that I should read Tamil with close attention, if for no other reason than to tender sincere thanks to them at least mentally. Accordingly, the last one month was devoted mostly to the study of Tamil. The more I learn it, the better I appreciate the beauties of this language. It is a very fine and sweet language, and from its structure and from what I have read in it, I find that the Tamils have produced, and still produce, a large number of intelligent thoughtful and wise men. Moreover, since India is going to be one country, some Indians outside Madras should also learn Tamil."

MAHATMA GANDHI

CHILDREN'S FILM FESTIVAL

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha, inaugurated a week-long Children's Film Festival organised by the Department of Information and Tourism at Kalaivanar Arangam on 10th September, 1992.

The Chief Minister in her inaugural address:

"I am happy to be with you here today and to inaugurate the Children's Film Festival. As you know, Madras played host to the Second International Children's Competitive Film Festival in 1981 and the then Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. was the Chairman of the Organising Committee. After a gap of many years, we are having a major Children's Film Festival in Tamil Nadu now. This festival will be held not only in Madras, but also in other cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem.

In order to make the Children's Film Festival possible, we have passed orders exempting films produced or acquired by the Children's Film Society from Entertainment Tax, while conducting special shows. We have also revived the practice of exhibiting films for children at Kalaivanar Arangam. I am happy to learn that apart from Kalaivanar Arangam, the owners of six other theatres in Madras City have come forward to conduct special shows for children. I appreciate their cooperation and hope that more theatre owners will emulate their example.

I am told that during this festival, Tamil and English films will be shown mostly. We hope to screen award winning films from other regions of India and from other countries during the coming years, so that our children may get an opportunity for cultural interaction through the powerful medium of cinema.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister and a great lover of children, with keen insight, saw the need for promoting children's films. This led to the establishment of the Children's Film Society in 1955.

However, for many reasons, I understand that the progress in the development of the Children's Film Movement in India has been slow. No doubt some good films have been made by the Children's Film Society, but their number is too small and there has not been much significant contribution to this art form. India is a land of

paradoxes. The literacy standards of our country are very low, among the lowest in the world. Yet, India is one of the leading book publishing countries of the world.

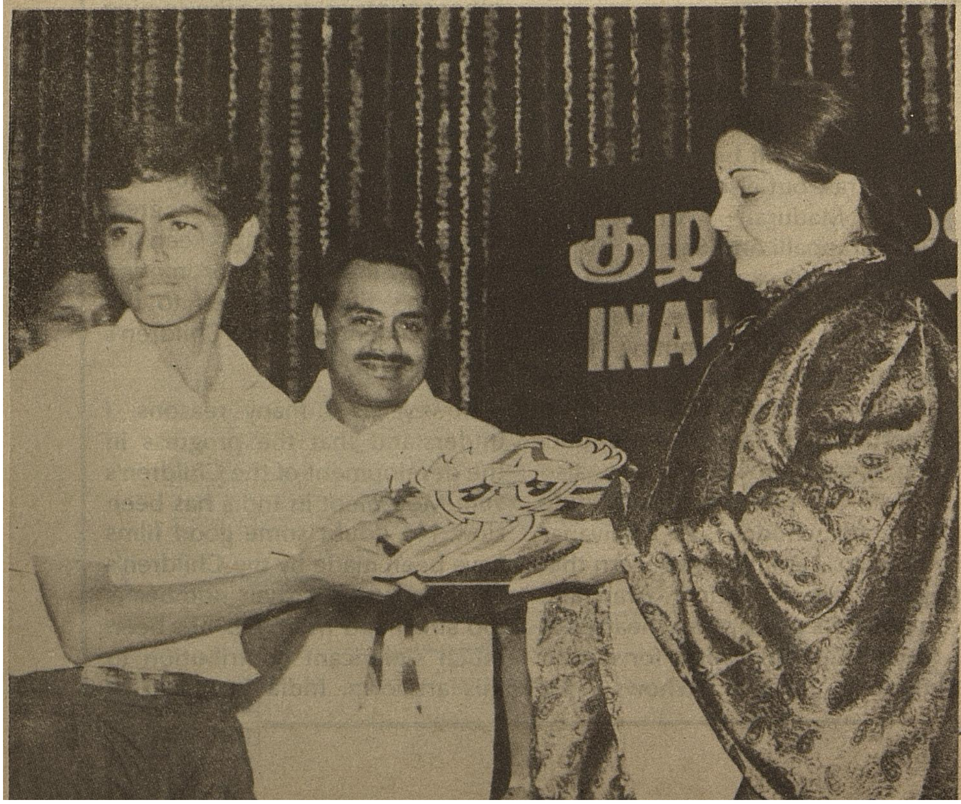
We are still one of the economically backward countries in the world, with a very low standard of living, but India ranks among the foremost film producing countries of the world. No family or couple in India would like to go without a child. But, despite the explosion in book publication, production of children's books and children's films happens to be at a pitifully low level. The time has come to correct this situation.

It is best to begin with the production of children's films in larger and larger numbers. Everyone accepts that the Cinema is the most powerful medium of communication and education and entertainment for the people. Cinema is also an acknowledged form of popular art reflecting the culture and the life of the society. There is no doubt, therefore, that Children's films have much relevance to modern society.

In fact, they are as much relevant to adults as they are to children, because the adults come to know of children much better through the medium of children's films, and can interact with them much more closely and can appreciate the needs and desires, the sentiments and the sensitivities of children much more keenly.

Indian society is changing fast. The old values are breaking down, and new values are yet to emerge. The breakdown of the joint family system is one of the biggest social changes taking place in our country.

In this context, the proper nurturing of the child so as to enable it to grow into a healthy, intelligent, useful citizen of the country, has become paramount. Every means of communication must be utilised to promote the development of a child in all aspects. Cinema as an art form, specially meets this requirement. It is unfortunate that we have not utilised its potential adequately enough to give the child a proper education and wholesome entertainment through this medium.



We have all been children and many of us cherish our childhood memories. We learnt much faster as children than we do now. Bertrand Russell once pointed out that the enormous curiosity of the child decreases as he grows up. This is a scientific fact. Hence we must enable a child to achieve the best assimilation possible when its mind is ready to receive all kinds of impressions. The Children's Film Movement can do this, provided of course, we have good children's films.

Children can quickly establish a healthy rapport with the characters whom they witness on the screen. A teacher asked the children in a class room:

"Tell me the signs of the Zodiac".
The children looked puzzled.
To help the children the Teacher added.
"Like Taurus, the Bull, for example!"
The faces of the children brightened.
The mention of the word Bull gave them the idea.
"Mickey the Mouse," said one child.
"Donald the Duck", replied another.
"Felix the Cat", said the third.
"Kapish the Monkey", said the fourth, and so on.

You see, the children get involved with the characters they see on screen. The children want their heroes to be warm, friendly, fair, just, intelligent, just as they all would like to be. Children's film can nurture and develop all these qualities.

We need imaginative film producers and directors, who are sensitive to the feelings of children, who have their pulse on the tastes of children. You all have heard of Steven Spielberg, a great film producer and director. He has a child's eye view of the world. He has said that he makes his films looking through the mind of a child. He has the uncanny ability to explore the mind of a child and

to reflect it upon the screen and so he has been able to produce memorable movies, which, though meant for adults, have left lasting impressions upon the children, who have seen them. So, you see, we can produce films for children which can be commercially successful. What we need is talent, especially the talent that goes into the heart of the subject matter through the mind of a child.

Unfortunately an obsession with the Box Office has been the bane of the Indian Cinema. In my opinion, mere relief from the Government will not help.

There should be greater awarness of the potential of children's films on the .part of everybody concerned. The Film Industry has a responsibility in this regard which it should not minimise. India's film makers have to wake up to the need for producing a large number of children's films. There is no dearth of subjects for children's films and there can be no dearth of imagination production of children films does not need a special or separate technology. But it requires a special kind of ability to, "feel with the heart of the child and create with the mind of the adult", to recapitulate the great statement from Satyajit Ray. Children are willing to learn,to develop a vision, to cultivate ideals. They are the best assets of the future. Story Writers, Screenplay Writers, Film Producers and directors have to take up this challenge and reach out to the children and through them open up a new world, both for the children, and for themselves. I would like to call upon everyone to give the Children's Film Movement its due.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Children's Film Festival, organised by the Information and Tourism Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. We wish to give this movement all the encouragement that we can. To begin with, I am happy to announce that the Children's Film Festival will be organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu every year. I hope all of you will participate in this Festival and make it a happy and memorable event.

Thank you. "

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, welcomed the gathering.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, presided over the function.

Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathy, Minister for Housing and Urban Development and Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Public Works Department, offered their felicitations.

In connection with the birth anniversary of Thanthai Periyar on 17th September, 1992, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr.J.Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Thanthai Periyar.

period of five years.

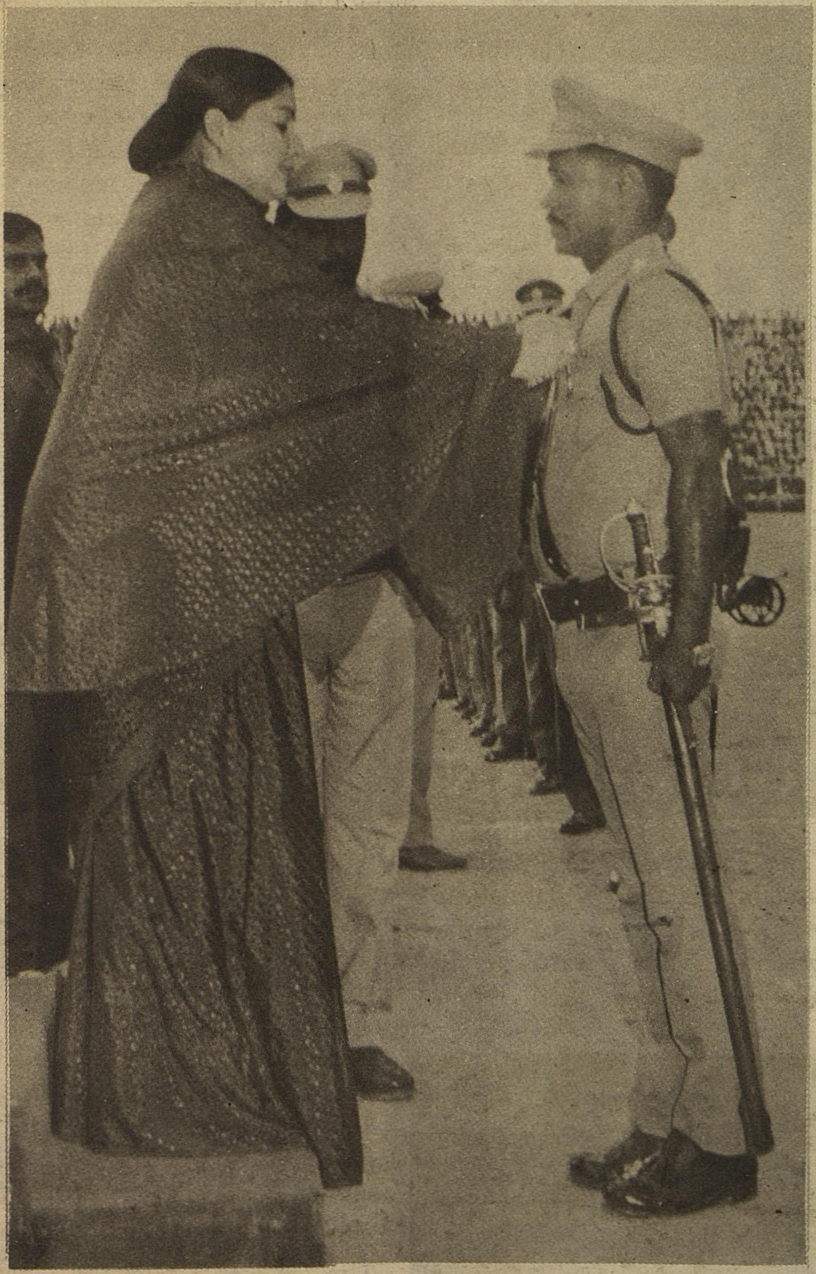
The Chief Minister said the expenditure of the Police Department had gone up from Rs.200 crore to Rs.275 crore during 1992-93. Her Government had been implementing several welfare measures for the police personnel, she said the fact that in one year after taking over, her Government had constructed 1,000 houses to police personnel spending Rs.12.25 crore through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, against the 1,500 houses constructed by the corporation spending Rs.1,500 crore in 10 years was proff positive of the Government's concern for the police personnel, she claimed. She then detailed the several improvements to the service conditions made by her.

Referring to the State Government's proposal to the Centre seeking Rs.80 crore and for containing the terrorists activities and to modernise the police force to cope with the menacing terrorism, she said the Centre had sanctioned so far Rs.10 crore. Augmenting this with the State Government's own resources her Government had been expediting the modernisation of the arms, weaponry and other service areas of the State police, she said.

On the long pending demand of the police force regarding the stagnation of over 47,000 Grade II constables, she announced that she had decided to promote 21,000 Grade II constables out of the 47,000 as Grade I constables in a

CHIEF MINISTER'S POLICE MEDAL

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr. J. Jayalalitha awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal to 85 Police, Prison, Fire Service and Home Guards personnel at Anna Stadium, Trichi on 15th September, 1992, and announced the Government's decision to promote the Grade II and Grade I and Head constables respectively in a



phased programme. Similarly 2,700 Grade I constables would be promoted as head constables. There would be no more direct recruitment of Grade I constables in Tamil Nadu and the Grade I constables vacancies would be filled up only by promoting the Grade II constables.

During 1992-93, 9,000 Second Grade constables would be promoted as Grade I constables and 500 Grade I constables would be promoted as head constables. The rest of them would be promoted all in a period of five years.

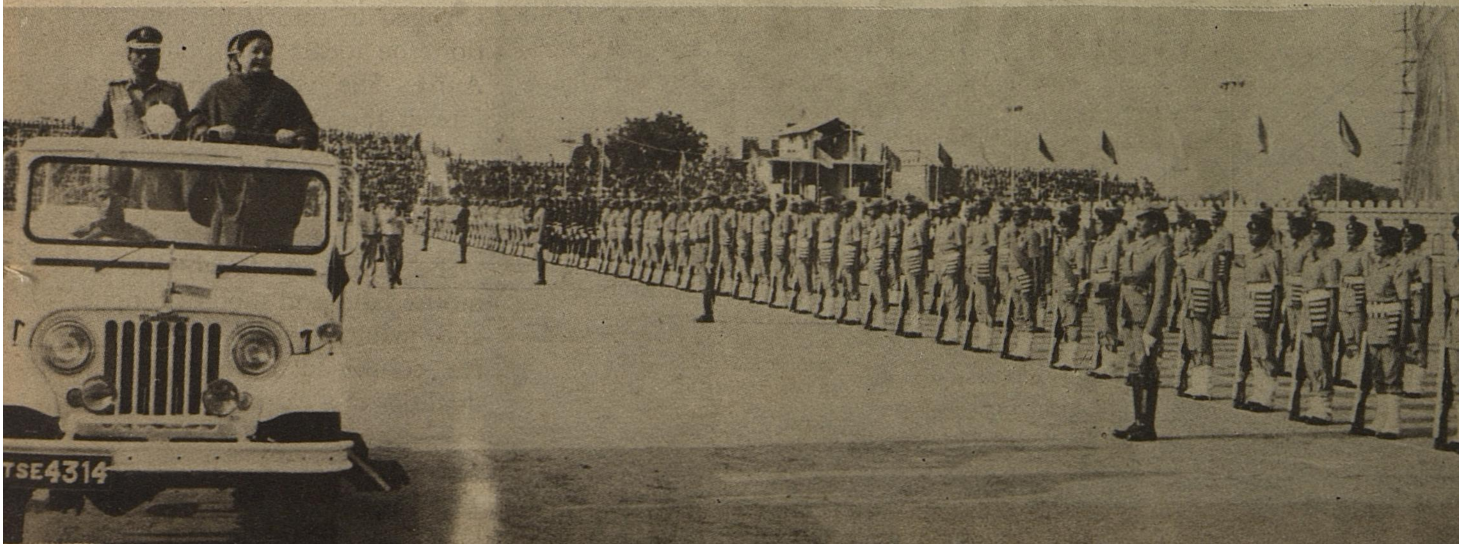
She then watched massive fire works and a variety entertainment staged by the Railway Protection Force.

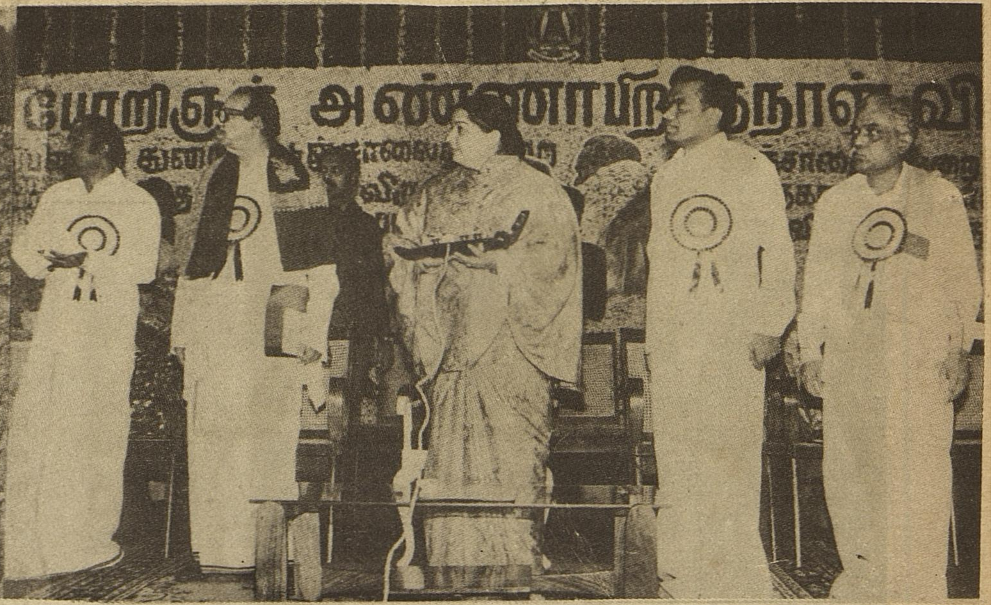
Earlier the Chief Minister was received by the Ministers, Officials and Public at Trichi Airport and excorted by 18 mounted horses drove to the Stadium in a ceremonial procession.

At the stadium driving in a jeep she inspected the parade. After distribution of awards the Chief Minister took the salute in a march past by the police.

Hon'ble Speaker, Thiru Sedapati R. Muthiah, Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, District Collector and Police officials were present at the function.

Thiru S. Sripal, Director-General of Police welcomed the gathering.





THE BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF PERARIGNAR ANNA

The Birth anniversary of Perarignar Anna was celebrated by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Kalaivanar Arangam on 15th September, 1992.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha unveiled a portrait of Anna, presented Anna Awards to 16 PWD Engineers and eight Highways engineers and distributed prizes to students who had won in the essay and oratorical competitions. She also made a token presentation of articles to the needy as part of the welfare programme. It was announced that cash awards, loans and articles worth Rs.31.74 lakh would reach 272 beneficiaries who had been selected already.

The Chief Minister has declared that her Government is engaged in translating into action the ideals and policies of Anna. She vowed to protect forever the glory and greatness of Anna who established the Dravidian Party rule in the State.

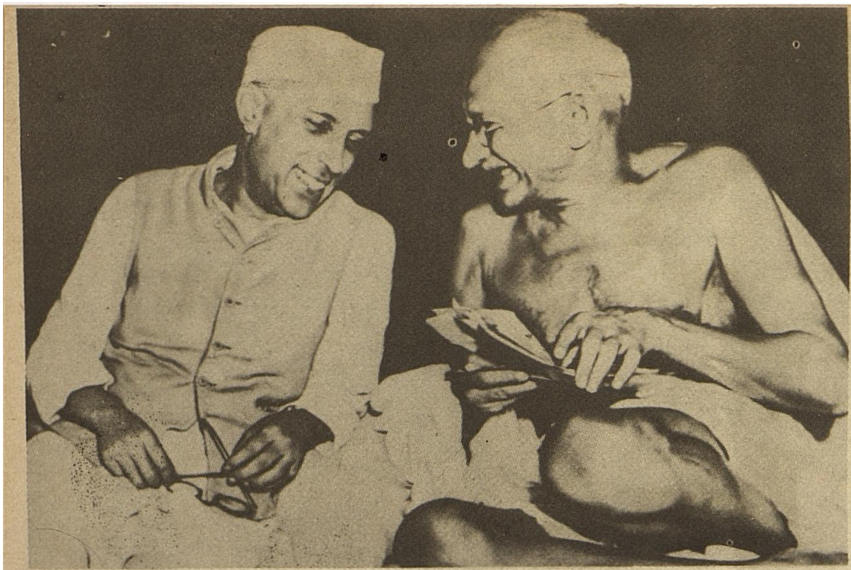
She said Anna fought for his motherland and mother tongue and inspired both immensely. He combined in himself the qualities of a worker engaged in

the task of laying the path of social reform and those of a leader who shaped countless reformists. There was no author, orator, artist, political pandit or rationalist who was not influenced by him. His great quality of respecting his opponents won him their praise. His large heartedness encompassed all and there was none who had fostered democracy in the sub- continent as he did, she said.

The Chief Minister expressed her happiness that the dreams of Anna on women's rights had come true and thanked the people for entrusting the lamp of Dravidian ideology in her hand.

The Hon'ble Speaker of Legislative Assembly Thiru Sedapati R. Muthiah presided over the function. Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, Thiru C.Aranganayagam, Minister for Education and Thiru S. Muthusamy, Minister for Health also spoke on the occasion.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department welcomed the gathering, Thiru R. Natesan, Deputy Director, Information Department proposed a vote of thanks.



GANDHIJI AND DEMOCRACY

–Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

GANDHIJI'S conception of democracy has nothing to do with numbers or majority or representation in the ordinary sense. It is based on service and sacrifice, and it uses moral pressure. He claims to be "a born democrat". "I make that claim, if complete identification with the poorest of mankind, longing to live no better than they, and a corresponding conscious effort to approach that level to the best of one's ability can entitle one to make it". This is his definition of a democrat. He says further:

Let us recognize the fact that the Congress enjoys the prestige of a democratic character and influence not by the number of delegates and visitors it has drawn to its annual function, but by an ever increasing amount of service it has rendered. Western democracy is on its trial, if it has not already proved a failure. May it be reserved to India to evolve the true science of democracy by giving a visible demonstration of its success.

Corruption and hypocrisy ought not to be the inevitable products of democracy, as they undoubtedly are today. Nor is bulk a true test of democracy. True Democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope, and the aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. I hold that democracy cannot be imposed from without; it has to come from within.

This is certainly not western democracy, as he himself says; but, curiously enough, there is some similarity to the communist conception of democracy. A few communists will claim to represent the real needs and desires of the masses, eventhough the latter may themselves be unaware of them. The similarity, however, is slight and does not take us far; the differences in out look and approach are far greater, notably in regard to methods and force.

Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not, he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and sub-conscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation; for he is the idealized personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect, of fine feeling and good taste, wide vision; very human, and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and emotions, sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality, drawing people to himself like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments- all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet with all he is the greatest peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life. But India is peasant India, and so he knows his India well, reacts to her slightest tremors, gauges a situation accurately and almost instinctively, and has a knack of acting at the psychological moment.

What a problem and a puzzle he has been not only to the British Government but to his own people and his closest associates. Perhaps in every other country he would be out of place today, but India still seems to understand, or at least appreciate, the prophetic-religious type of man, talking of sin and salvation and non-violence. Indian mythology is full of stories of great ascetics who, by the rigour of their sacrifices and self-imposed penance, built up a "mountain of merit" which threatened the dominion of some of the lesser gods and upset the established order. These myths have come often to my mind when I have watched the amazing energy and inner power of Gandhiji, coming out of some inexhaustible spiritual reservoir. He was obviously not of the world's ordinary coinage; he was minted of a different and rare variety, and often the unknown stared at us through his eyes.

From 'Mahatma Gandhi'
by Jawaharlal Nehru.

WORLD TOURISM DAY

Tourism, as an industry, may be of recent origin, but the tendency to tour has always been the driving force behind much of what mankind's history is comprised of. Many a great expedition and exploration, the benefits of which we are reaping today, would not have been possible, but for that great thirst for knowledge and fearless urge to venture out into unkown terrains, which our forefathers possessed in abundance.

In tune with that spirit of adventure and love for the beauty of nature, we find that in modern times too, tourism has gained worldwide acceptance as the most satisfactory pastime and the most acceptable leisurely pursuit for the majority of people all over the world.

The 'World Tourism Day' being observed on the 27th September, 1992, not only underscores the importance tourism has come to wield in promoting international understanding, but also makes us re-evaluate our strategy for furthering the growth of tourism in our own State.

I am happy to observe that a pragmatic and effective tourism policy has been adopted in Tamil Nadu, in terms of projecting its great potential for tourism, so that entrepreneurial efforts, both by the public and private sectors, can be undertaken for launching viable and profitable ventures in tourism.

On the happy occasion of 'World Tourism Day', I express my sincere hope that all of us, together, will succeed in making Tamil Nadu renowned as 'a gracious land of warm hospitality'. Let us 'welcome a stranger and send back a friend as Jawaharlal Nehru said.

Puratchi Thalaivi **Dr. J. JAYALALITHA**
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

WORLD TOURISM DAY

One of the most important decisions of the Government in the current year has been to declare a package of incentives for the tourism at par with the industry and declaration of 'Special Tourism Area'.

This shows a departure in the attitude of Government, about its role of merely running a 'few coach tours' or budget accommodations, to ushering in an era of 'Tourism Growth Centres'.

This also shows the recognition of the contributions of the tourism sector to overall growth of economy, and allocating it priority, attention and importance, needed to reach its ultimate potential, which is enormous.

The Special Tourism Areas are being developed keeping the foreign tourist, his needs, and requirements in mind. To begin with Tarangambadi and Kancheepuram, and East Coast, covering Muttukadu to Mamallapuram have been declared as Special Tourism Areas.

The main aim is to have a planned sustainable development, integrating local communities, and ensuring their participation in the growth process.

Guiding and channelising public and private investments in appropriate inter- dependent projects, and infrastructure developments, while taking all the measures for environment protection, and preservation of the sanctity of the coastal areas.

As a sequel to special tourism areas, Rameswaram Island has been earmarked as 'Pilgrim Tourism Area'. The approach is going to be the same, but the requirements to be met would be those of 'Domestic Pilgrim Tourist.' Special tourism areas approach can (1) sustain a whole geographical area.

a) through its manpower intensive nature. For every facility, we need management staff, cooks, room boys, guides, drivers, dhobies, cleaners and so on.

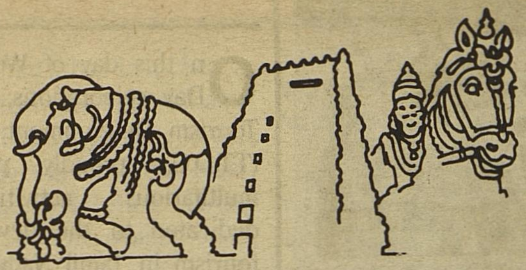
b) through the multiplier effect, with every hotel, one would need milk dairies, vegetable growers, fish cooperatives, sheep and goat breeders, poultry and bee keepers and so on. In addition, coach service, taxi service, restaurants, fast food stalls, souvenir shops, handicrafts and local handlooms, services and recreational facilities for the tourists, and so on, would also be needed.

c) and would cost less, since ancillaries can spring up, by themselves. A little support from Banks, to artisans, shopkeepers, taxi and auto drivers, would go a long way in strengthening the approach.

d) it could also ensure appropriate facilities for the target group, in a short span of time, through concentrated infrastructure development.

Tourism year 1992-93 is going to be intensive tourism development year for us. We aim to give a better deal to the people visiting Tamil Nadu. In this venture, we solicit the support and active participation of all hoteliers, tour-operators, travel agents, amusement park promoters, golf course and resort developers, in making Tamil Nadu, in the words of our Hon'ble Chief Minister a 'Land of Hospitality.'

C.K. GARIYALI, I.A.S.
Secretary
Information and Tourism Department
Government of Tamil Nadu



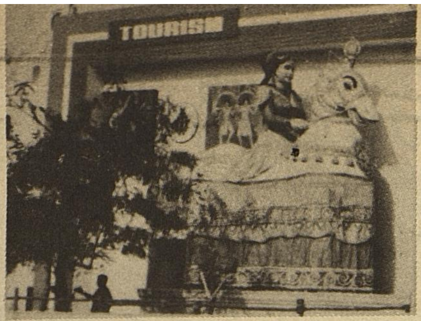
World Tourism Day is celebrated each year on 27th September. This day marks the day of adoption of the statutes of the World Tourism Organisation. World Tourism Day is celebrated to foster awarness among the people on the economic, cultural and social benefits of tourism. Every year a special theme is identified and World Tourism Day is celebrated to emphasise the theme. The theme for this year is "Tourism". A Path towards social and economic integration of continents; an avenue of discovery between peoples."

An analysis of the history of the world clearly shows that the most significant events in the history of mankind occurred because of the discoveries of various continents and peoples by adventurer and travellers such as Columbus and Vascodagama. It is also seen that a large number of scholars used to undertake travels to other countries to study the life of the people there. In our own country, the criss-cross pilgrim movements from one region to another contributed greatly to achieving cultural cohesion and unity.

Over the years, the tourism policy of the Government emphasised the development of infrastructure like hotels, resorts, transport etc. in the public sector, namely Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. But with the general realisation that the private sector should be involved in a such bigger way, now the State Government has declared Tourism as an Industry to give certain concessions and incentives for development of infrastructure. Under this new policy, new hotel projects approved by the Government located in places other than the cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore will be eligible for investment subsidy of 10% on the project cost. Similarly, for installation of generators in the tourism projects, subsidies are available. The other projects which have been identified for concessions are development of golf courses, purchase of air-conditioned coaches and construction of amusement parks. The new tourism projects will also be eligible for electricity tariff concession and also 50% concession of luxury tax levied by the State Government. One of the major concessions for these new tourism projects will be deferral of sales tax for five years.

Adventure Tourism

There is also a greater emphasis on youth and adventure tourism. Efforts are being made to develop watersports, trekking, rock climbing, tented tourism, hand-gliding etc. to attract Youth to visit the places where such facilities can be made available. A windsurfing regatta was conducted in February this year by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. It is proposed to develop water sports in Muttukadu, Pulicat lake and later on in Mandapam. The Youth Hostels Association of India, Madras Beach Unit and the Coimbatore Unit have organised various trekking programmes in the Nilgiris. During the summer festival, Trekking was organised in Ooty in May 1992. There was a demonstration of hang-gliding, water sports and hot air ballooning. It is also proposed to develop boating and other water sports ac-



tivity in district headquarters where water bodies may be available.

Fairs and Festivals

The Mamallapuram Dance Festival conducted every year in January has been a major attraction for the foreign tourists. It is decided to conduct the festival from January 8 to February 7, 1993 and also on all week-ends from September 27, 1992. The Natyanjali festival in Chidambaram temple is also given financial support by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This festival is held in February/March every year. The Chithirai Festival in Madurai (April/May) is also being used to promote tourism in this city. The Summer Festivals conducted in Ooty, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and other hill stations in May are also organised to provide wholesome entertainment to the tourists. Saral Vizha (July to September) in Courtallam is another festival in which tourism department takes an active part.

It is not only the efforts of the Government and the tourism trade that can promote tourism. The attitude of the public also matters a great deal. There should be a greater awareness among ourselves that it is necessary to keep our beaches, temples, wildlife sanctuaries and other tourist attractions clean and beautiful. Similarly, in our relations with people from other states and countries, we should be cordial and helpful and they should want to come back to Tamil Nadu again and again and again.

S. MACHENDRANATHAN, I.A.S.,
Director of Tourism and Ex-Officio
Joint Secretary to Government

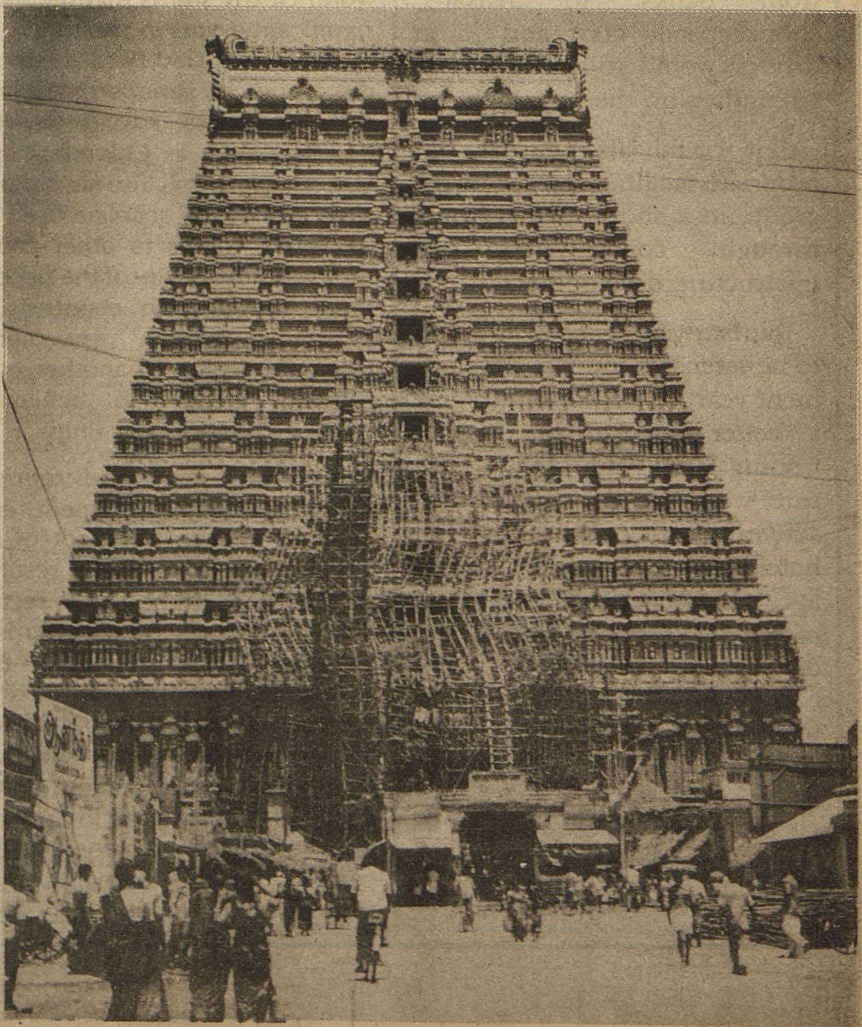
On this day of World Tourism Day celebrations, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (T.T.D.C.) proudly proclaim its multifarious activities totally dedicated to the development of tourism in Tamil Nadu. Though it had a humble beginning of 4 Government Guest Houses in the year 1971, now it has 24 hotels operating under the banner Hotel Tamil Nadu and a fleet of 25 coaches in the transport division. Several restaurants, motels, boat houses and telescope houses cater to the needs of the visiting tourists.

Some of the popular package tours offered by T.T.D.C. are Madras City Sightseeing Tour, Mamallapuram-Kancheepuram Tour, Tirupati Tour, 8-day Tamil Nadu Tour, 5-day Mookambika Tour, 7-day Mantralayam-Goa Tour, 5-day South India Tour, 7-day East-West Coast Tour and 14-day Sunny South Tour. It also conducts other tours such as Tiruchi-Tirupati Tour and Tiruchi Sightseeing Tour and propose to start Ooty-Kothagiri Tour and similar sightseeing tours in the major towns of the State.

In the year 1990-91, T.T.D.C. has turned the corner and made a profit of Rs.33 lakh with its increasing turnover every year by nearly 15%. This happy trend will be continued in future with a quantum leap.

While consolidating the existing establishments by way of modernising, upgrading and improving them both qualitatively and quantitatively, T.T.D.C. ventures into new areas of interest.

It proposes to develop a national water sports centre at Muttukkadu. Muttukkadu lake will be dredged to facilitate development of water



sports such as kayaking, canoeing, windsurfing etc.

T.T.D.C. will launch trekking programmes on a commercial basis in collaboration with Youth Hostels Association of India from the coming season at Ooty and later at Kodaikanal.

Tented tourism has been the answer to the problem of inadequate accommodation facilities in all the tourist places. T.T.D.C. will also have its tented tourism in a couple of tourist places with its tents coming from India Tourism Development Corporation.

T.T.D.C. also promotes cultural tourism by joining hands with Department of Tourism in celebrating the most popular festivals in Tamil Nadu apart from conducting the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair every year.

Adding to the existing hotels, wayside facilities at Tirukalukundram, Tiruthani, Mettupalayam and Melmaruvathur are proposed to be inaugurated this year along with a Youth Hostel at Coonoor. With grants coming from Government of India as well as State Government, hotel projects in Kumbakonam and Cuddalore have been commenced along with wayside facilities at Kodai Road, Palani, Tirunelveli and Uthirakosamangai.

T.T.D.C. would be approaching the HADP for sanctioning specific projects at Ooty and Coonoor and implement the same.

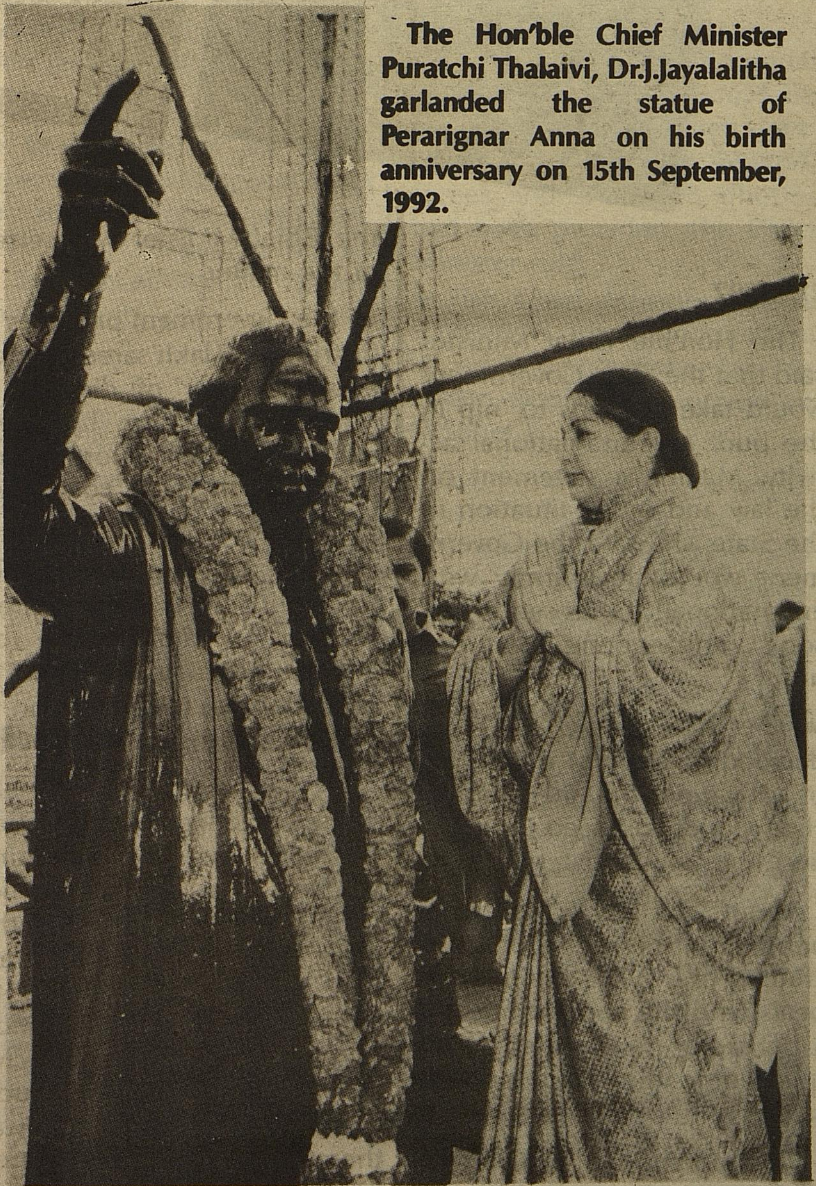
The Island Ground where All India Tourist and Industrial Fair is conducted regularly was also used for the conduct of Children's Carnival and Book Festival. As both these events were successful and profitable, similar events will be conducted in our hotels at Coimbatore, Madurai, Ooty and Kodaikanal.

Recently, T.T.D.C. has launched a vigorous tourism promotion campaign all over India especially in the capital cities by way of Press Meet and Travel Agents Meeting. There are plans to conduct similar campaigns abroad too.

T.T.D.C. has appointed large number of selling agents and promotion agents not only in the country but also in countries like Malaysia and Mauritius and regular tourist flow from those countries is expected. Appointment of selling agents at Singapore and South Africa are under consideration.

To Conclude, T.T.D.C. while keeping up the tradition of being a good host through its hotels and motels would also venture into new areas of activities expecting a huge inflow of tourists in the coming years.

P. Sivakami, I.A.S.,
Managing Director
Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.



The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi, Dr.J.Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Perarignar Anna on his birth anniversary on 15th September, 1992.

ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

21.9.1992

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that the State Government would take all steps to 'nip in the bud' any anti-national activity. Making a statement on the law and order situation in the State, she said the Government would deal firmly with anti-national forces and persons endangering national unity.

★ The State Government has decided to appoint a Director of Litigation for the Madras High Court, to speed up litigation, the Law Minister said.

About 1.28 lakh cases were pending in the High Court, including over 8,000 criminal appeals, and the appointment of a Director was aimed at quickening their disposal, he said.

The appointment of Director of Prosecution at the District level would be done soon, and the Chief Minister was seized of the matter.

★ The Government proposes to distribute 60 lakh sarees and an equal number of dhoties to rural landless farm labourers and the urban poor during Pongal. This will cost Rs.45 crore.

★ The Education Minister introduced a Bill in the Assembly seeking to replace the ordinance banning collection of capitation fee for admission to educational institutions in the State.

The practice of collecting capitation fee for admitting students into educational institutions is widespread in the State. This undesirable practice, besides contributing to large scale commercialisation of education, is not conducive to the maintenance of educational standards. It was therefore, considered necessary to effectively curb this undesirable practice, in the public interest by prohibiting the collection of capitation fee. To achieve the above objective, the Tamil Nadu Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Collection of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1992 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1992) was promulgated by the Governor on, 20 August 1992 and the same was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

22.9.1992

★ The Minister, for Finance announced in the Assembly that a proposal for constituting a Committee for effective implementation of prohibition was under the active consideration of the Government.

It was the avowed policy of the Government to implement total prohibition to the extent possible. Only Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were implementing prohibition policy and a demand had been made for special funds to these two States by the Tenth Finance Commission.

★ Work on the first phase of the Rs.1 crore project to

renovate the Mylapore Kapaleeswarar temple tank will be completed and the float festival would be held on February 6th 1993, the Chief Minister, said.

The Government had given the administrative and technical sanction to carry out the first phase works at a cost of Rs.35 lakh.

The Chief Minister said that with a view to keeping the environs of the tank clean, the Government was contemplating shifting to an alternative site for the vegetable shops on the tank bunds. One of the reasons for pollution was disposal or rotten vegetable garbage into the tank. She said it would be impossible to take action against all those who abused the temple tanks.

The tank would be filled with a layer of puddle clay for better retention of water supplied from tubewells. A plant would be set up to recycle the water in the tank periodically.

A proposal to renovate the Chitrakulam tank in Mylapore was under consideration.

★ The Chief Minister announced that a electronic city to manufacture computer spare parts and perpheral would be set up at a cost of Rs.40 crore at Sholinganallur and the setting up of electronic city comprising of various computer industries will be completed within a year and a half.

The Chief Minister informed that 10,000 educated youths would get employment through these computer industries and the units would manufacture and sell computer spare parts worth Rs.250 crore.

The electronic city will be set up in an area of 300 acres. There was also a proposal to set un an electronic computer technology complex in the city as announced by the Union Government.

23.9.1992

★ The over two lakh part-time employees of the state noon-meal scheme would get two offs a week, Minister for Social Welfare said. Saturdays and Sundays were declared holidays.

Making a statement she said this would not affect the working of the scheme and children would continue to have their nutritious meal all seven days a week.

The cooks and assistants in the noon-meal centres would get only one day a week as their off. Those who worked on Saturday could take their off on Sunday and vice-versa. This was a long pending demand of the employees, the Minister said.

24.9.1992

★ 60 lakh sarees and an equal number of dhoties would be supplied under the free sarees dhoti scheme. So far, 59,99,870 sarees and 57.69 lakh dhoties had been provided, the Chief Minister said.

★ The Chief Minister said a scheme to provide orientation in agamic practices for archakas would be launched on October 6.

The one-year refresher course, beginning on Vijayadasami day, would be held in major temples at Madras, Kancheepuram, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Tiruchengode, Madurai, Dindigul, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai and Tirunelveli.

The participants would be given a stipend of Rs.100 a month and in the first year 500 persons would be admitted to the course. The Scheme would involve an annual expenditure of Rs.8 lakh.

The Orientation course was being introduced as many of the temple priests lacked knowledge on performing the daily rituals as per tradition and Agama Shastras. The course would enable them to

Fish production to cross 4 lakh tonne

Fish production in Tamil Nadu which was a mere 46,000 tonne in the early 1950s, is likely to cross four lakh tonne this year.

The Government had taken up some schemes to bring about improvements in the field of fish harvesting, processing and marketing and providing infrastructural facilities for fishermen.

WITHDRAW PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICE HIKE

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has asked the Centre to withdraw the hike in prices of petroleum products and to control the spiralling cost of fertilizers.

The Chief Minister said the farmers in the State had to bear an additional burden of about Rs.350 crore owing to the rising cost of fertilizers. And, the spurt in prices of petroleum products would nullify the State Government's efforts to bring down prices in general. The 'exorbitant' hike in the price of LPG would affect all sections, she said.

perform archanas including in Tamil.

Among the 500 persons to be admitted to the course, 200 each would be from temples belonging to Saivites and Vaishnavites and 100 would be poojaris from temples for other deities including those in Villages.

★ The Chief Minister said that the Government was planning to provide 50 jeeps to police stations which did not have them during 1992-93.

The objective was to provide at least one jeep per police station. During 1991-92, a total of 223 jeeps were made available.

There were 1,075 police stations in the State and 30 jeeps were made available in 1986-87. Last year 100 Tempo Trax vehicles worth Rs.1.71 crore were purchased out of the Rs.10 crore grant from the Centre for modernising the State Police. Also, 123 jeeps and communication equipment were bought from other outlay of Rs.2.62 crore.

The plan to provide vehicles to each police station would be implemented in a phased manner.

The decision to buy the Tempo Trax was taken as it was a cheaper vehicle than the Gypsy and Mahindra, more rugged for rural conditions, and spacious.

24.9.1992

★ A Statue of Thiruvalluvar would be installed on a separate rock near the Vivekananda Memorial Rock at Kanniyakumari, the Chief Minister informed.

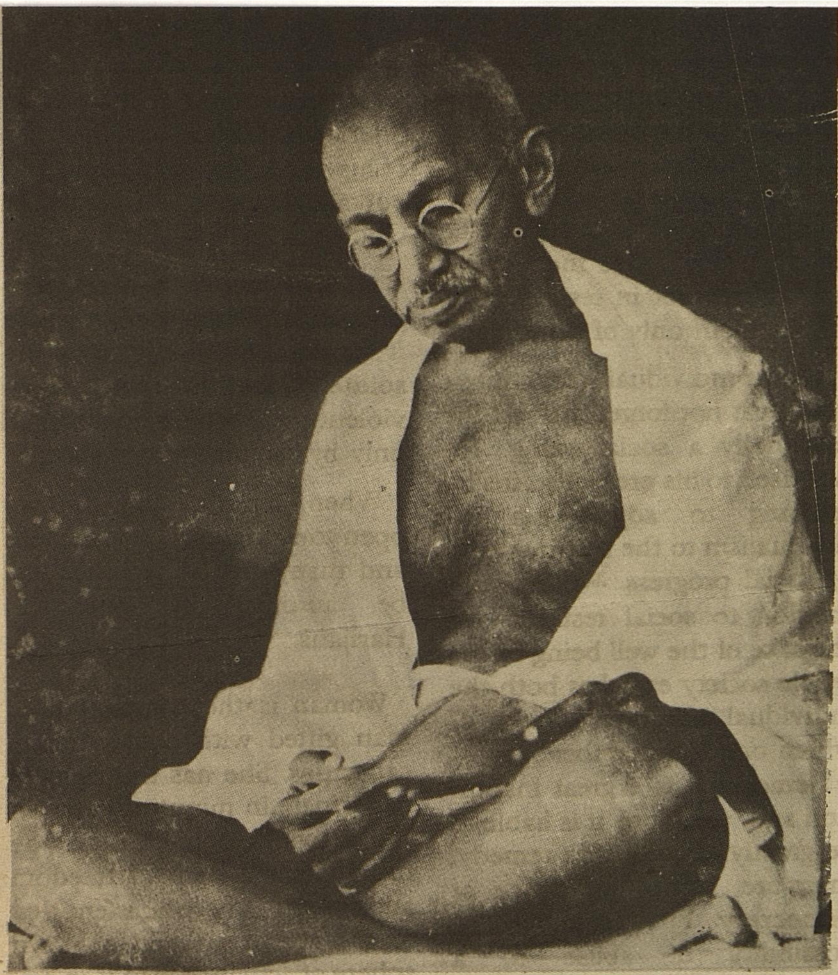
The pedestal would be 38 feet in height and the statue 95 feet totalling 133 feet to signify the 133 chapters under which Thiruvalluvar composed the 1,330 verses of Thirukkural.

The statue would come up at a cost of Rs.4.44 crore.

25.9.92

★ Advisory Committees with representatives of the sections concerned, such as the cinema industry and political parties, could be formed to suggest sites for display of posters in cities and towns, the Finance Minister said.

He said these committees could give the recommendations to the competent authorities like Commissioners of Police in Corporation areas and the District Collectors for smooth implementation of the legislation.



THE MESSAGE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

INDIA OF MY DREAMS

I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women shall enjoy the same rights as men. Since we shall be at peace with all the rest of the world, neither exploiting nor being exploited, we should have the smallest army imaginable. All interests not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous. Personally I hate distinction between foreign and indigenous. This is the India of my dreams - I shall be satisfied with nothing less.

The Swaraj of my dreams is the poor man's Swaraj. The necessaries of life should be enjoyed by you in common with those enjoyed by the princess and the monied men. But that does not mean that you should have palaces like theirs. They are not necessary for happiness. You or I would be lost in them. But you ought to get all the ordinary amenities of life that a rich man enjoys. I have not the slightest doubt that Swaraj is not Poorna Swaraj until these amenities are guaranteed to you under it.

When would India be said to have attained complete independence?

When the masses feel that they can improve their lot by their own effort and can shape their destiny the way they like.

The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to.

We have to reach them how to economize time, health and money. Lionel Curtis described our villages as dungheaps. We have to turn them into model villages.

The idea behind the village industries scheme is that we should look to the villages for the supply of our daily needs and that, when we find that some needs are not supplied, we should see whether with a little trouble and organization they cannot be profitably supplied by the villages. In estimating the profit, we should think of the villagers, not of ourselves.

Hunger is the argument that is driving India to the spinning wheel. The call of the spinning wheel is the noblest of all. Because it is the call of love, and love is Swaraj... the spinning wheel is the reviving draught for the millions of our dying countrymen and country-women.

Swaraj has no meaning for the millions, if they do not know

how to employ their enforced ideleness... A plea for the spinning wheel is a plea for recognising the dignity of labour.

Khadi, to me, is the symbol of unity of Indian humanity, of its economic freedom and equality and, therefore, ultimately, in the poetic expression of Jawaharlal Nehru, 'the livery of India's freedom'.

But the Khadi mentality means decentralisation of the production and distribution of the necessities of life. Therefore, the formula so far evolved is, every village to produce and use all its necessaries and, in addition, produce a certain percentage as its contribution to the requirements of the cities.

We can realise truth and non-violence only in the simplicity of village life...' I must not fear if the world today is going the wrong way. It may be that India too will go that way and like the proverbial moth, burn itself eventually in the flame round which it dances more and more fiercely. But it is my bounded duty upto my last breath to try to protect India and, through India, the entire world from such a doom.

DEMOCRACY

The highest form of freedom carries with it the greatest measure of discipline and humility. Freedom that comes from discipline and humility cannot be denied.

A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Democracy comes naturally to him who is habituated normally to yield willing obedience to all laws, human or divine, I claim to be a democrat both by instinct and training. Let those who are ambitious to serve democracy qualify themselves by satisfying first this acid test of democracy. Moreover, a democrat must be utterly selfless. He must think and dream not in terms of self or party but only of democracy.

I value individual freedom but you must not forget that man is essentially a social being. He has risen to his present status by learning to adjust his individualism to the requirements of social progress. Willing submission to social restraint for the sake of the well being of the whole society enriches both the individual and the society of which one is a member.

Democracy is a great institution and, therefore, it is liable to be greatly abused. The remedy, therefore, is not avoidance of democracy but reduction of possibility of abuse to a minimum.

My notion of democracy is that under it the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest. That can never happen except through non-violence.

If we want to cultivate a true spirit of democracy, we cannot afford to be intolerant. Intolerance betrays want of faith in one's cause.

For me, justice for the individual, be he the humblest, is everything. All else comes after.

Hard experience is the most efficient teacher in democracy.

Untouchability

Birth and observance of forms cannot determine one's superiority and inferiority. Character is the only determin ing factor. God did not create men with the badge of superiority or inferiority; no scripture which labels a human being as inferior or untouchable because of his or her birth can command our allegiance; it is a denial of God and Truth which is God.

Harijan service is a religious obligation. There is no room in it for cunning. It has to be absolutely truthful and non-violent. It can be accomplished only by sacrifice and penance.

When temples are thrown open to Harijans, Schools, wells and many similar facilities will be automatically open to Harijans.

Women

Woman is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in minutest detail in the activities of man, and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his.

If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women.

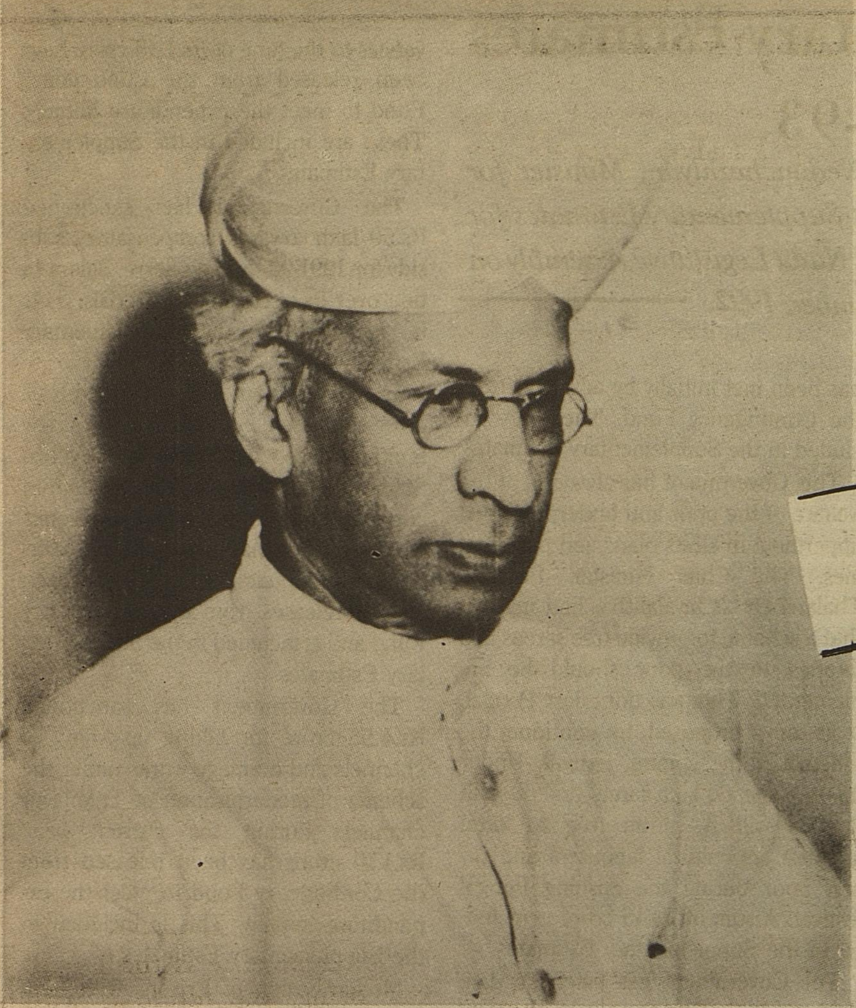
Women are special custodians of all that is pure and religious in life.

In short, I admit no distinction between man and woman except such as has been made by Nature and can be seen with human eyes.

A strong public opinion should be created in condemnation of the degrading practice of dowry, and young men, who soil their fingers with such ill- gotten gold, should be excommunicated from society.

The girls or boys or their parents will have to break the bonds of caste, if the evil is to be eradicated.

Compiled by: U.S. MOHAN RAO



Teachers' Day Message

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, whose birth anniversary on September 5, is being celebrated year after year as Teachers' Day, is revered as one of the World celebrities known for his philosophical erudition, profound insight, admirable eloquence and above all, segacious humanism. It is as a teacher of teachers that he even now lives enshrined in our hearts for it was he who transmuted pedagogy which moulds minds into a fine art contributing to the enlightment of the human mind and enrichment of the human spirit. It therefore becomes incumbent on our part to realise the import of his penetrating interpretation of what teaching means and what it stands for.

Our teachers, to whom is given the privilege of stimulating the thought and moulding the character of the children entrusted to their care, should dedicate themselves to their task with a sense of mission and vision. It is said, and that too rightly, that a teacher affects eternity and he/she can never tell where his/her influence stops. As such the role played by the teacher should be one that inspires the students who are to be trained by the teacher.

I am happy, that as usual, this year too the Teachers' Day is due to be celebrated with elan and enthusiasm by honouring some of the very distinguished teachers of our State who have excelled in the performance of their assigned duties with unremitting zeal and in their genuine concern for the promotion of human values that contribute to positive human resource development. By honouring them the Community honours itself. It gives me great pleasure to heartily congratulate them and wish them continued success in their endeavours to maintain the richest traditions of education and the culture of our land.

May the glorious community of teachers pursue their goal of making education an illuminating medium for teaching their students how to discipline themselves, use wise restraint, raise their sights and seek to achieve things that are honourable, things that are magnificent, things that are sublime and above all, things that make life truly meaningful and worth living.

I wish the Teachers' Day Celebration every success.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

First Supplementary Estimates 1992-93

Speech of Hon'ble Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1992-93 to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21st September, 1992.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the First Supplementary Estimates for the year 1992-93. A detailed statement explaining the demands for grants is placed on the Table of the House. The Supplementary demands placed before the House are in all for a sum of Rs.161.29 crore. Of this, a sum of Rs.131.83 crore is in the Revenue Account and the balance amount of Rs.29.46 crore is in the Capital and Loan Accounts.

Certain items of urgent expenditure have had to be sanctioned out of the Contingency Fund after the presentation of the Budget. These Supplementary Estimates are mainly to enable the recoupment of these amounts to the Contingency Fund. I shall touch upon the important schemes and programmes that find place in these demands for grants.

The Government has enhanced the rates of kit maintenance allowance and feeding charges to certain categories of Police personnel. The expenditure on these items of Rs.1.27 crore has been met initially from the Contingency Fund and is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned bonus equivalent to overdue interest and penal interest to farmers who repay their loans to Credit Co-operatives before the 30th September 1992. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.69 crore. Advances amounting to Rs.40 crore have been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. The full amount has been included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned the implementation of the Integrated Co-operative Development Project in South Arcot District, with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation, at a cost of Rs.2.19 crore. This has been met initially by advances from the Contingency Fund. These are included in the Supplementary Estimates.

This Government has always kept the welfare of the poor and underprivileged uppermost in all its plans and programmes. The Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, had insisted that a scheme to provide free sarees and dhoties to the poor should be implemented. This was done last Pongal. It is now proposed to continue the scheme in the coming Pongal. Under this scheme, 60 lakh sarees and 60 lakh dhoties will be given free to rural landless agricultural labourers and urban poor during the ensuing Pongal festival. A sum of Rs.45 crore is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has taken up dam safety and rehabilitation works at a total cost of Rs.41.85 crore with support from the World Bank. An advance of Rs.1 crore has been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

In recognition of the sacrifices made by those who fought for the Nation's freedom, the Government has substantially enhanced the pensions to freedom fighters. The pension of Rs.400 per month paid to those drawing State Freedom Fighters pension has been raised to Rs.1,000 per month. Freedom fighters in receipt of Central pensions under different categories will also be enabled to get a total monthly pension of Rs.1,000. Dependants of deceased freedom fighters are now getting a pension of Rs.400 per month. This has been enhanced of Rs.500 per month. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Quit India Movement freedom fighters were honoured with ponnadais and mementoes. Advances to the tune of Rs.1.43 crore have been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. These are included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.50 lakh towards compensatory subsidy for 1991-92 to Sago Serve, Salem to tide over its acute financial crisis. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.7 crore towards the construction of a new multi-purpose stadium at Nehru Stadium, Madras to be ready in time to conduct the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup International Football Tournament in January 1993. This has been met by releases from the Contingency Fund and is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.4.55 crore for taking up lining of channels and drainage works under the scheme of modernisation of Thanjavur channels during the current year. Rs.1.10 crore has been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

Modernisation of Prisons with Central assistance has been taken up at a cost of Rs.2.81 crore for which an advance of Rs.80 lakh has been released from the Contingency Fund. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

The Government has approved the project for the development of Film City in Madras at an ultimate cost of Rs.14.93 crore. An amount of Rs.3.93 crore has been sanctioned for implementing the first phase. Rs.1 crore has been released from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure initially. This is included in the Supplementary Estimates.

I have touched very briefly upon the salient features of the various items of expenditure included in the Supplementary Estimates. The note placed before the House contains full details on these and other items. With these words, Sir, I commend the First Supplementary Estimates for 1992-93 for the acceptance of the House.

Vanakkam.

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